of others between slavery and prosperity. They nanet live together. Wedlock between them languasible, for nature forbids the banns. But it is said the present time is unpropiions to the discussion of plans of emancipation, and that there are so many other subjects of astitutional reform before the people that they caused give the requisite attention to elevery. Now, as emancipation contemplates reform infinitely more important than any and all others that have been suggested, it is utely unwise to postpone it that matters of less ment may be looked into. Moreover, we feel assured that by far more attention has been given to the question of emancipation in the State than to any other question that has been spored, and the people are as ready to vote selligently in regard to it as to any other re-We are told that we ought to wait a little

nger. We have waited too long already, and e lunger we wait the greater the evil becomes is becoming more unmanageable every day. lavery has always been insisting that people aught to wait a little longer. The cry is perlectly characteristic of the system. With the sluggard spoken of by the wisest of the lewish monarchs, it is in favor of "a little more sep, a little more slumber, a little more foldwill be ready for any sort of activity. It 1777, the question of emancipation was agi-Since that period, half a century as gone by and the system is not better preared to be tried before the people than it was that time. The truth is, what the pro-slavery men call the proper time will never arrive. It nil pever overtake us, we must overtake it.

strocates of slavery intend, if they have the cover in the Convention, to throw restrictions of elevery forever on the State. In order to ensteract the designs of the pro-slavery menand to keep our beloved Commonwealth from ecrepitude and premature decay, it is incumtest on the friends of emancipation to be acason and common sense. The pro-slavery men are striving to produce the opinion that the question of emancipation is to be abanfened. They have undertaken to kill it off by egulative resolutions—to resolve it into chaos opestion of the age. Arise, fellow citizens, before it is too late, and assert your right as freeat all times and in all places with all the force that belongs to you. Will you keep silent, as It is possible that his father, formerly Chief commanded? Will you hush your thoughts Justice, may have suggested to him that their as ordered? Will you shackle your tongues, advocacy would add nothing to the reputation for fear they may use too large a charter and speak words that haughty and purse-proud men have dared to denounce as treasonable?-Prample upon all such restrictions on your rights, such impertinent interference with your leaven-derived privileges! If you are ready to wear the livery of your would-be masterssaied your hearts-if you too are slaves, then her submissively to the arrogance of those who resume to command your obedience, and pase your wretched and degraded necks into the

and there to take into consideration the whole ght and proper to be done after a full and intelligent survey of the exigencies of the times. We call upon you to hold meetings in your efferent counties and to appoint numerous delequies to the proposed Convention. That Concention ought to be very large and attended by the most distinguished and capable friends of the cause in the State. It will depend on you, riends of emancipation in Kentucky, to deeide on the size and character of that Convention, whether it shall be insignificant in numters or majestic in its strength, weak in its effects or as influential as any other assemblage

Papers in the Valley please publish.

For the Examiner. GENTLEMEN:-Circumstances, over which had no control, have prevented my sending you another article. I had one nearly finished; but I have come to a stand still. Our wiseacre Representatives at Frankfort, have in their wisdom, repealed the negro law of 1833; and I know no better way for me to show my disaprobation of their folly, than to stop writing Let my articles in opposition to Emancipation at this time in Kentucky have been worth what they may, I was certainly opposed to you. I had determined, according to my ability, to discuss this question at some length; and according to the plan I had laid down for myself I had hardly commenced. I have not changed my opinions on the general question; but I am not prepared to increase the evil in Kentucky. As I have always said, it is, in my opinion, the existence of the race among us, and not their slavery condition, which constitutes the evil .-I am, therefore, opposed to any law which will be the means of bringing more negroes into the

My main objection to the agitation of the uestion of emancipation in Kentucky at this ime is this;-that until it is seen what the free States determine to do in Congress, we should stand still. I fear a dissolution of the Union; and am not willing that Kentucky should take any step which would encourage the fanatics of the North in their damnable projects against the union of these now united and happy States. I say damnable, for that man deserves all the anathemas which Human or Divine Power could inflict upon him, who would dare to do auything to jeopardise the existence of our Government.

But the politicians at Frankfort have gone too far for me. You, I think, have reason to thank them; for they have helped your cause wonderfully. I believe that if a law were enacted prohibiting the introduction of any more negroes into Kentucky, that the system would wear itself out sooner than it will be found to be practicable to do it, by any scheme of emancipation. But the politicians have determined otherwise. I am not with the politicians; and although they may care very little as to my opinion of them, yet one thing I know very well, that the few of them who have ever had anything to do with me, have always found that I was not afraid to speak what I think of them and their measures. I therefore take a respectful leave of you. The question may so present itself again, before the Convention meets, as to afford me an apology for again

Respectfully your correspondent, Moses. For the Exampler The Kentucky Legislature.

MESSES. Epirons: I have read with som

attention the proceedings of the Legislature of our beloved Commonwealth. I think it the duty of every citizen to acquaint himself with the doings of the so-called representatives of the people. It is true that the man who pursues this course, at present, will often find his cheeks burning with shame, and his blood boiling with indignation; but still, this is better than for him to remain ignorant of the various subjects of legislation. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." It is incumbent on the people to scrutinize the acts of their public servants. I ask pardon, Messrs. Editors, for the introducalways favors the policy of masterly inactivity. tion of the phrase public servents. If it is not obsolete, it surely is, as Dr. Johnson would have officers who served during the war who may die said, "obsolescent." It is going into disuse, and in 1785, it was again agitated and again if it does not speedily become altogether unfushionable, no thanks to the House of Representatives at Frankfort. They are not servants. To designate them thus they would probably consider an insult. It would deeply wound their pride. Tyrants is their appropriate designation. They were not only born to rule, but it is their prerogative to dictate to the people .-They seem to be considered poor, unfortunate creatures, who, if they can think and talk at all, do not know what to think and talk about mond emancipation and to fasten the system | Hence the aforesaid Representatives very kindly and condescendingly intimate that there is one subject which is not to be agitated during the canvass for delegates to the Convention to meet in October next. That subject is slavery. It is either too sacred or too profane to be touched. In the language of Mr. Ewing, "the present agitation of the subject of emancipation is premature, and must result in evil and only evil." I would be glad to know from the honorable gentleman how long the discussion of this great question will be premature. In the estimation of some it has been premature from the settlement of the State, and our wise legislators no doubt think it more premature now and to keep silence in regard to the greatest than ever. They would leave it undisturbed while the world stands. But I will not be severe on Mr. Ewing; for I rather suppose from men to think and to speak your honest thoughts all I see that he has become ashamed of his resolutions, and will say no more about them

> But, Messrs. Editors, the Hon. Mr. Dohoney Who is he? What county does he represent? I inquire in all sincerity; for I wish to know. I had thought myself acquainted with most of the prominent men of Kentucky, but where Mr. D. resides even, I cannot tell. And what is worse, many others in this part of the State are as ignorant as I. He may have been kept in obscurity hitherto-untoward circumstance fettering the operations of his genius-but if so, it only proves that though flowers may temporarily, they need not permanently "waste their sweetness on the desert air." Where Mr. D. lives there must have been some new discoveries in rhetoric; for his collection of words is unprecedented. His resolution reads thus: "Resolved, That we, the Representatives of the people of Kentucky, are opposed to the abolition or emancipation of slavery in any form or shape whatever." Is not this the most ridiculous association of terms that the world ever saw? Emancipation of slavery! What an idea! Slavery in any form or shape! I can conceive how a slave can be emancipated, but how slavery can be emancipated this deponent saith not, because he knows not. How many forms and shapes of slavery there are we are not told: but it may be inferred that they are all so attractive and beautiful that they should not

of the mover. A most capital suggestion,

be interfered with. But this is not all. The resolution with Mr. Hughes' amendment (which proposed an addisend a vessel from New Orleans to Liberia on tion of these words, "except as now provided and sundry other unimportant bills were passed. the 1st of April, or thereabout. Those wishing to for by the Constitution and laws of the State,") to in that vessel who reside in the valley of the was unanimously adopted. The ninety-three Mississippi, will apply to Rev. William McLain, who voted gave their votes as Representatives of Washington City, or to Rev. A. M. Cowan, Frank- the people of Kentucky. Did they truly represent the people of the State? If so, the people are in favor of the indefinite continuance of admit Oregon, California and New Mexico The bill to incorporate the Farmer's Bank of Kentucky, was debated at length in the Senate on pesterday, and was read a third time, by a vote of delighted to honor him. The unanimity of the 23 to 12. The Senate adjourned at a late hour, the question being upon the passage of the bill. It will vote seems to indicate that, in the opinion of the Representatives, every body in Kentucky in the Representatives in the Representative in the Representative in the Representative in the Representative in the Repr slander. But, Mesers. Editors, there is an apol-FIRE IN NASHVILLE.-On Shaday evening last ogy for our Representatives. They are so is to old frame building on Deadrick street, Nash- the habit of granting Disorces that it has pertille, adjoining the Whig office, took fire, and was haps become easy for them to divorce themselves entirely communed. A portion of the building from truth and common sense. I deny that "macoccupied as a grocery, and another portion as they could as Representatives of the people, pass

Take courage, Messrs Editors, and plead with greater earnestness the cause of Emancipation. There is, to say the least, one encouraging circumstance: the people are beginning to talk more about emancipation. Since our Representatives made themselves so ridiculous and the Journal published its pusilianimous article of the 23d ult., I have heard more said about emancipation than for months before. If our Representatives would only go a little farther and stultify themselves by resolving that the people shall not talk about slavery, it would

nelp us amazingly. Whether Emancipationists can elect a aufficient number of delegates to the Convention to usure the insertion of a clause in the new Constitution in favor of emancipation is generally doubted; but one thing, I imagine, is unques tionable. They can so cast their votes in August as to make it certain that a majority of the Convention will advocate a Constitution, any Section of which may be changed by the people at pleasure, without interfering with the renainder of the instrument. With a provision of this sort the question of Emancipation might be submitted by itself to the dicision of the people. Whenever this is done, I am sure they

will give a verdict in favor of liberty. I say again, Messrs Editors, take courage .-The causelin which we are engaged is worthy of the most energetic espousal. I heard a proslavery man say a few days since, that "the Emancipationists have the talent of the State in their party." Let this talent be industrious ly employed. Let no portion of it be "buried n a napkin." In the last battle in which Lord Nelson engaged, that he might animate his soldiers for the conflict, he condensed what might have filled a volume into this sentence: "Engand expects every man to do his duty this day." May it not be said that liberty, humanity, justice and religion conjointly expect every eman cipationist to do his duty in the approaching struggle in Kentucky.

A GREEN RIVER MAN. CONGRESSIONAL. WASHINGTON, Feb. 15, 1849. SENATE

After the usual morning services, sundry petitions and memorials were presented by Messrs.
Dix, Felch and Sturgeon, which were referred.
The Vice President laid before the Senate the nnual report of the Commissioner of Patents. Also-A communication from the Secretary of he Navy in regard to Rations, Arms and Ammuni-tion, furnished to California emigrants by the Gov-

Mr. Atchison, from the committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill making an appropriation of \$3000 to defray the expenses of Chippewa Inians.

Mr. Atchison moved to amend the bill by appre

oriating \$6000. After considerable discussion Il with the amendment passed. Mr. Johnson moved to take up the bill granting ension to Widows and Orphans.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House considered resolution to guard con

The bill organizing a board of Commissioners to examine claims against the government, was then taken up, and after some debate the vote being taken on its passage, it was rejected. The bill organizing interior department was

The house then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16, 6 P. M. SENATE. After usual morning service, petitions and me-

norials were presented by Messrs. Mr. Underwood submitted a joint resolution to purchase a burial ground, for the interment of at all. those who fell during the Mexican war, and also hereafter. Laid over. heveral reports of committees were made. One

by Mr. Borland, granting further aid to soldiers engaged in the Mexican war.
The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the diplomatic bill, which occupied the remain

Resolved itself in the Committee of the Whole

on the bill for the payment of moneys to Mexico Messrs. Bedinger and Wilson, and the latter said in his remarks that as much as he loved the Unon, sooner than to see slavery extended he would rather see the Union eissolved: argued. Washington, Feb. 17-6 P. M.

SENATE. After the usual morning service petitions and memorials were presented by Mesars. Rusk and Cameron, which were referred to their appropriate The Senate then went into consideration of the

solution previously submitted by Mr. Webster, in retard to emigrants. Several amendments were offered enquiring into the expediency of taking security of emigrant passengers, and the bill, with the amendment was passed.

A joint resolution authorizing the settlement of

the account of Thomas Howe—passed.

Mr. Breese, of the committee on commerce, reported a bill for the erection of a Marine Hospital

The interior department bill was read twice and eferred to the Finance Committee. Mr. Burk reported a bill to establish a mai oute from the Mississippi to California-ordered

Mr. Douglasa gave notice that he would call up he California bill next Monday.

The House resolution to stop debate on the Mex-can Indemnity Bill on Monday was adopted. A lengthy debate ensued in regard to the slavery The Senate then went into the consideration o

he diplomatic bill which occupied the remainder The entire day was occupied in the discussion

of the Mexican Instalment bill. WASHINGTON, Feb 19. SENATE.

The memorial of Mr. King, proposing to carr the mail and military stores across the Isthmus of Fanama was presented and referred. He proposes o carry the mail for \$12,000 per year. Mr. Yulea presented the resolution of the Flor-ida Legislature upon the subject of slavery, and made a nullification speech. Mr. Wescott replied and took opposite grounds The General Appropriation Bill was then taken

HOUSE. Mr. Smith, of Indiana, offered a resolution ma king the California bill next thing in order in comnittee of the whole-adopted. The House then went into the consideration of he Mexican indenmity bill, upon which a long

Mr. Donnell made a speech'defending the Speak er, in reply to the attack of Mr. Giddings.

Several amendments were offered and adopted and the bill finally passed.

Washington, Feb. 20, P. M. SENATE. The Mexican indemnity bill was considered and

passed.

The fortification appropriation bill was reported. General appropriation bill was then taken up

Mr. Walker offered an amendment so as to es-Mr. Bell further amended by moving to estab-lish a State government in California. A long dehate ensued which occupied the remainder of th

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. eagles was considered.

Mr. Vinton, from the committee on Ways an Means, reported a bill providing for a change i the mileage law, which was temporarily laid aside.

A bill establishing a new land office in Missouri

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21, 6 P. M. SENATE. Bill changing location of the Land Office fo Chippews district, Wisconsin, passed.
General Land Appropriation bill was then considered. Mr. Bell advocated his amendment to States, or as one consolidated State-adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The bill regulating mileage by shortest mail route, and restricting the appropriation for books The bill providing Geologist for California, laid on the table.

The bill abolishing the franking privilege was

The subject of reducing the postage was then discussed until adjournment.

Gen. Taylor expected at Washington to-nightMr. Clayton meets him at Cumberland.

they could as Representatives of the people, pass the resolution consistently with trath, and they could as Representatives of the people, pass the resolution consistently with trath, and they could as Representatives of the people, pass the resolution consistently with trath, and they could as Representatives of the people, pass the resolution consistently with trath, and they could as Representatives of the people, pass the resolution consistently with trath, and they could not people, pass the resolution consistently with trath, and they could not people, pass the resolution consistently with trath, and they could not people, pass the resolution consistently with trath, and they could not people, pass the resolution consistently with trath, and they could not people, pass the resolution consistently with trath, and they could not people, pass the resolution consistently with trath, and they could not people, pass the resolution consistently with trath, and they could not people, pass the resolution consistently with trath, and they could not people, pass the resolution consistently with trath, and they could not people, pass the resolution consistently with trath, and they could not people. Pebraary 20, 1849.

SENATE.

Mir. J. Speed Smith, from the committee on Internal Improvement, reported a bill for the benefit of Robert Williams. A blank was filled making of captain, and was severely wounded in an engagement with the English foe. He was offered promotion by his Government, but voluntarily repromotion by his Government, but voluntarily repromot DEATH OF GEN. ROBERT DESHA .- We learn from

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE. Carefully condensed for the Louisville Courier from Frankfort Commonwealth.]

FEBRUARY 13, 1849. HOUSE

The bill to repeal the charter of Augusta College Mr. Thompson spoke in favor of the bill. Mr. Ewing moved the House go into committee of the whole upon this bill, in order to allow Mr. Marshall to address the committee; lost.

Mr. Alexander opposed the bill at length.
After some discussion, moving of previous questions, &c., the question was taken upon the passage of the bill, and the result was, ayes 63, nays WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14.

FRIDAY, Feb. 16, 1849.

The two Houses were opened with prayer as The fiving of cannon now announced the aproach of the boat bearing Gen Taylor; whereupon, the members and officers of the House formed is rocession, repaired to the wharf, with the mem-ers of the Senate, and escorted Gen. Taylor to welcomed in as appropriate speech by the Gov-ernor, to which he replied, he was conducted to bers of that body, was escorted to the Hall of the House of Representatives by Senator J. Speed Smith, introduced to the Speaker, and by him to

The question upon the final passage of the Senate bill, modifying the law of '33, was decided as Bruce, Draffin, Eaker, English, Evans, Grey, Hambleton, Heady, Hogan, McClure, McNary, Rice, Russell, Thurman, Walte, White and Young,

SENATE.

NAVE-Messrs. Boyd, Chiles, Cofer, Hawkins, Hobbs, Linthicum, McMillan, Munford, J. Speed Smith, Speed, Thomas, Thornton, Todd, Triplett, Walker, Wall and Williams-17.

So the bill was passed. Mr. Todd, by special leave, offered the following Resolved, &c., That the joint committee

Public offices, be directed to examine the account of Peter Dudley, late Treasurer, receive from him e balance of money on hand in the Treasury, and hand the same over to the present Treasurer, aking his receipt therefor, and report to the General Assembly.

The Senate then resolved into committee of the

Whole, Mr. Hawkins in the Chair, upon the bill o establish the Farmers' Bank of Kentucky. The question being upon the amendment estab-ishing a branch at Georgetown, the subject was ebated at some length, and the vote being taken he amendment was rejected. The bill was then further amended, without oposition, so as to make it conform in other parts to

he amendments increasing its branches, &c.
Mr. Grey then moved an amendment providing
or an additional branch, with a capital of \$300,-(0), at some point in the 4th Congressional district, or at Giasgow, Russellville, Elktou, Greenville, Hopkinsville, Cadiz, Hickman, or Columbus, proided any or all of these towns and vicinities subcribed \$300,000 in stock, &c.

Mr. Williams moved a substitute, directing the rectors to establish another branch, with from \$100,000 to \$200,000 capital, within 12 months after the Bank shall go into operation, in such place as the directors shall in their discretion Before any vote was taken, the committee rose

and reported the bill and amendments to the Sen-On motion, the Senate then took a recess till half

HOUSE. The House resolved itself into committee of the season; there was not much sickness in the dig-

raising this money and appropriating it to Common per week, and provisions are plenty at fair prices. Schools, was to stimulate the indigent and help The population of the place is about 1000. Mr. A. the weak. He was in favor of the amendment of could, by such accumulation, be able to sustain a school, when they could not upon only one year's proportion. So that poor districts could, perhaps, once in two years, or once in three years, sustain there had not been more than 2,500 digging at any could, by such accumulation, be able to sustain a purchases. a school, while under the other propositions made, they perhaps might not be able to sustain a School

W. Davis, Towles, Robertson, and others. The committee then rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again. And then the House took a recess till half past

SATURDAY, Feb. 17. SENATE

The House bill modifying the act of 1833 came up, and was ordered to a third reading on Monday next, at 11 o'clock, by a vote of 21 to 17.

A report from the Board of Internal Improveread. A proposition was made to instruct the committee to bring in a bill allowing him \$831 72, beof the Board; and a motion made to lay the proposition upon the table, but before any vote was taken, the hour for the orders of the day arrived. Richard A. Buckner was elected Comi

of the Lunatic Asylum at Lexington, to fill the va-cancy occasioned by the death of Nathaniel Shaw. The bill to establish the Farmers' Bank came up, and the question being upon its passage, it was debated at length, by Mr. Hobbs, in opposition to, and Mr. J. Speed Smith, in favor of it. The question upon the final passage of the bill,

was as follows: YEAS-Mesers, Barbour, Boyd, Brien, Bruce, Chiles, Draffin, Evans, Hambleton, Hawkins, Heady, Hogan, McMillan, Russell, J. Speed Smith, Thomas, Thornton, Thurman, Todd, Triplett, Wall and White—21. Nays-Messes. Barnett, Bradley, Cofer, Eaker,

English, Grey, Hobbs, Linthicum, McClure, Mc-Nary, Munford, Rice, Speed, Waite, Walker, Williams and Young-17. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. Pope, the bill to establish the Kentucky College of Medicine and Surgery, was now taken up and read, when . Mr. Hite opposed the amendment at some

taken up with the understanding that there was from California. The brig sailed from Chagres on to be no debate upon it, and he therefore moved the 25th January. The steamers Orus, Capt. Tuckthe previous question, which was sustained by The question being upon the passage of the bill,

ons consent was given to Mr. Morris to discuss the bill at length. The question being upon the passage of the bill. Messrs. Noe and Magruder, demanded the year and nays, and the bill was passed, year 53, nays 38. The hour of 12 having arrived, the House went into the election of a commissioner of the Luna-tic Asylum. Richard H. Buckner received the

manimous vote of the House. The House now resolved itself into committee of the Whole. Mr. barlow in the chair, upon the Education bill. The bill was discussed by Messrs, Johnson and Conklin, after which the committee rose, report-ed progress, and obtained leave to sit again, and

Feb. 19, 1849. SENATE. At half past 10 o'clock, the Senate took up the bill for the benefit of the Maysville and Bracken After some debate, the bill was ordered to a

the House adjourned till 3 o'clock.

third reading-21 to 16. At 11 o'clock, the Senate took up the second pecial order, being the bill from the H. K. to modfy the law of 1833, prohibiting the importation of

Mr. Hogan moved the previous question, which And the question being then upon the fina

Brien, Brace; Draffin, Eaker, English, Evans, Grey, Hambleton, Heady, Hogan, McCiure, McNary, Rice, Russell, Thurman, Waite, Walls, White and Young—22. NAVS.—Messrs. Boyd. Chiles, Cofer, Hawkins, Hobbs, Linthicum, McMillan, Munford, Speed Smith, Speed, Thomas, Thornton, Todd, Triplett, Walker and Williams—16. ing wet blankets over the roof. This feat, under

The Senate went into committee of the Whole. Mr. Boyd in the Chair, upon the bill to authorize a subscription of \$40,000 stock by the State to aid in the construction of bridges across Salt and Green rivers. In case, the Board of Internal Improvement shall be satisfied that said subscription will yield a dividend of at least 6 per cent. The subject was discussed by several gentle-nen, some two or three amendments offered and

ejected, after which the bill was reported to the ommittee on Internal Improvements.

The bill to provide for a Geological Survey of the State next came up.

Mr. Bradley moved to refer it to the committee on Finance. being upon the passage of the bill it was passed, 18 to 17.

HOUSE. The resolution fixing the day for the final ad-ournment of the Legislature came up at this time. The question being upon the motion to reconsider, the House postponed the consideration of the motion till next Friday morning at ten o'clock; year 49, nays 37.

The House resolved itself into committee of the Whole, Mr. Barlow in the chair, upon the Educa-

Mr. Underwood addressed the committee

length in favor of the bill, and was followed by Merars. Records and J. W. Davis against it. The House then took a recess till 3 o'clock.

The bill legalizing the payment of the salary of George B. Kinkead, as Secretary of State, came up, and after considerable debate was ordered to a

ington Railroad Company came up, and was pas

Mr. Morris, from the Judiciary, reported a bill amend the charter of the city of Louisville, and

or other purposes; read, When Mr. Pope moved an amendment, to allow en-pin alleys in said city, upon such terms as they deemed proper. He advocated the amendment believing it to be desired by the citizens of Louis ville. He read a memorial of the Mayor and Council, asking the passage of a law allowing them this right; the amendment was then adopted, and the bill as amended, was passed.

Mr. Morris—a bill to amend the charter of the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad Company; read

Also a bill to incorporate the Jefferson Insurance Company of Louisville; read and passed.
Also a bill to amend an act for the benefit of the mechanics of the city of Louisville, read and

Also-against the petition of sundry citizens o Louisville to repeal one of the provisions of the city charter; concurred in. Also—a bill to incorporate the German Jefferson Benevolent Society, of Louisville; read and pasa-

Also-a bill to incorporate the several Masonic Institutions of Louisville; read and passed.

Mr. Barlow of the select committee, reported the Education bill with sundry amendments; read. at 12a194c. Sales of Wheeling and Pomeroy Coul at Other amendments were offered and debated un-til noon, when the House took a recess until 3

From the New York Tribune of the 12th. I

Important from California. ton has resided for ten years on the Pacific and two at San Francisco. He left San Francisco on the 10th of December, and came to the U. States by way of Mazatlan, Guadalaxara, Mexico and Ve ra Cruz. The passage from San Francisco to Maourney was made on horseback in six days. Mr. Atherton has accomplished the whole of this long been only 61 days upon the route; the cost of the whole, from San Francisco to New York, has been about \$700. He brings intelligence from the Gold Region, now the object of universal thought and Rio Coffee in iots at 64, 62 and 64c. We quote retail sales expectation, thirty-four days later than the latest at 6474c, as per quality, &c. Light sales of Java Coffee received before. The interesting and important facts which he reports are as follows:

The gold region is now understood to embrace territory a thousand miles in length and three ndred in width. The gold is distributed over this vast extent, though by no means equally, some parts being of surpassing richness, while others But as we learn from Atherton, the business of gold that it sometimes—not always—produces. In short, it requires the hardest kind of labor, such as only strong constitutions and muscles indurated by toil can undertake with a prospect of success oung men delicately brought up, and more fami iar with the drawing-room, counting-room or law-yer's office, than with the plow or sledge ham-light. We quote sales at 4 juige. mer, had better keep their imaginations free from visions of placers, rivers floating with dust, and big lumps of the real stuff to be had

the picking up.

This informant also confirms the report that Cinnabar, or the ore from which quicksilver is distilled, had been discovered in great abundance in Cali-There was nothing doing at the mines when Mr.

Whole, Mr. Noe in the chair, upon the Education gings, no robberies and no disturbances.

The cost of living at San Francisco has been the 25 on ordes. Sales of good new Bacon, in light lots, at The cost of fiving at San Francisco has been the subject of statements quite as exaggerated as some of the mendments offered by Messrs. Hughes and Spurt, of those relating to the gold mines. Mr. Atherton says that good board can be obtained there at \$10 says that good board can be obtained the s Mr. Hughes, because it reserved the proportion of finding that immense qualities have already gone each county, year after year, so that poor counties forward, will probably not make very extensive

one time. One man of his acquaintance, a blacksmith, had got ten thousand, dollars worth in three
weeks. A good many Indiana had been employed
as laborers by the miners, but they are poor assistby the miners are the miners and the miners are the miners are the miners are the miners and the miners are th tants. They do not work steadily, and never can HENRY CHAPIN, Canandaigus, N. Y.

Mr. Atherton brings with him the bills of lading D. NEEDHAM, 12, Exchange st., Buffalo, N. Y. of gold to the value of \$200,000 shipped on Eng-lish account. He also fully confirms the account of the gold on board the U. S. ship Lexington. Mr. H. Barclay, Russellville, Ky. Rev. Hooren Carws, Mount Morris, Illinois. Hon. A. W. Graham, Bowlingreen. Ky. Atherton states, that the Lexington has on board Wm. Garnerr, Glasgow, Ky. 8500,000 worth of the genuine metal. She was C. H. Barkley, Lexington, Kentucky. bout to sail when Mr. Atherton left for the United J. B. Russell, Gazette Office, Cincinnati, O.

American vessels touching at Mexian ports will have to pay tonnage duty, ranging, of course, according to the size of the ship, from \$500 to \$1500.

The Mexican Government had not yet given orders for the admission of the American mail steamers

There was a great lack of warehouses at San Francisco, and ships would find difficulty in dis-The Ohio was at San Francisco when Mr. Ath-Ships drawing 8 feet can sail 150 miles up the sacramento.

orig Lowder, Captain Haskins, arrived yesterda from Chagres, whence she sailed on the 25th uit Captain H. brings us the gratifying informatic that the long expected steamer had arrived at Pa nama-does not know the day. The ship Phila-delphia was also there, and both were about to sail for San Francisco. There were some five undred passengers at Panama, swaiting convey ance to California; these two vessels, the only ones at Panama, would take none of them on board, excepting such as were provided with tickets to go through. Provisions of every kind were scarce. Capt. H. brings no gold, but confirms all previous accounts of its abundance. He derived his information from a lieutenant whom he saw er, and Isthmus, Capt. Baker, sailed for Havana the same day. Brig Annie and Julia, of Cadmus had been on the reef, and would be condemned Brig Caroline E. Platt, from New York, arrived or the 15th, went on the reef, and was sold at auction as she lay. The brig Mary Pennell, from New York, arrived on the 23d, struck on the reef, unshipped her rudder, and drifted to the beach. On the 29th uit., in Lat. 14 18, Long. 80 52, saw a three masted schooner standing South, supposed to be the Florida, of this port, for Chagres.

N. O. Delta, 10th.

A destructive fire occurred in Lexington on less Sunday morning. It broke out about 3 o'clock in the morning in the hatter shop of Hr. Moreland, on the corner of Main and Limestone streets, and burned several houses on Main and Limestone, in the direction of Water street. The morning was excessively cold, and it was found almost it ble to work the engines to advantage. The Phenix Hotel was several times on fire, and was saved only by the most active exertions. But for the snow on the houses, the whole square must have

The buildings destroyed, belonged to H. C. Pin-dell, Esq., and we learn his loss will be nearly covered by insurance. Mr. Moreland's loss, we also learn, will be nearly or quite covered by

A correspondent of the Lexington Atlas, speak-Whilst I noticed with admiration the conduct of all these who engaged in earnest in the extinguish ment of flames, I was more particularly struck with the behavior of a young gentlemsn of Fleming, Mr. Stockwell. He repeatedly and faithfully worked at the Lyon engine, ascended to the top of the Phonix Hotel, and aided prominently in spread-

the particular circumstances of the occasion, was one fraught with great danger. I am informed that Coi. Williams, of Clarke, was likewise engaged in the work, and battled against the raging element with that same order of boldness which so signally characterized his move ments at Cerro Gordo.

We submit the following for the consid-

NEW PADDLES.-The Journal of the Fanklin Institute contains a statement, by Thomas Ewperiments, relative to the paddles of steamers, their figure, dip, thickness, material, number, &c., made by him on the Harlem river, since 1845, which it is made apparent to the most common understanding that by using fewer paddles of an improved construction the voyage between Boston and Liverpool would be shortened over two days.

Case of Thos. Hyer.—In the Court of Quarter Sessions, yesterday afternoon, Thomas Hyer was brought up from the prison for the purpose of being handed over to the officers sent to convey him back to Maryland, where he is charged with misdemeanor in having been engaged in the recent prize fight. The demand for his person is made on a requisition from the Governor of Maryland, and the necessary warrant from Gov. Johnston. The Court said there was an important question involved in the case, which was as to the sufficiency of the warrant, and he must therefore detain the prisoner until Wednesday at least, when he would give a written opinion in the case, if he could get time to draw it up. Hyer was accordingly handed over to the custody of the Sheriff, who conveyed him back to prison. The Court room during the hearing was densely througed, and the utmost interest manifested in the case.

Phil. News, 13th. CARE OF THOS. HYER .- In the Court of Quarter

COMMERCIAL.

BAGGING AND ROPE.-We notice that factor generally have advanced their rates for these staples is asequence of the enhanced rates, and scarcity of hemp Early in the week we heard of sales by man 100 couls of Rope, in equal lots, at 6 93 100 and 7c. Saler from stores during the week of about 175 pieces and 180 collson orders, at 15a15jc, and 7a7jc. The receipts this week are 581 pieces and 825 colls. The shipments du ring the week amount to 373 pieces and 675 colls. The tocks on hand are 4,980 pieces and 4,130 coils.

COTTON AND COTTON YARNS, - During the week he past few days. Sales early in the week of 120 bale of Alabama to go to Pittsburgh, at 6cts, terms equa to cash; also a sale of 39 bates at 6 cts. The stock on hand is light. Receipts this week 26 bales. We quote at 42ad2 cts. for very inferior to fair qualitie Cotton Batting we quote at 7juSc. Cotton Yerns are in fair demand, and wel quote sales at 64, 64 and 74 for the different numbers, infots; retail sales to the co

try at 6, 7 and 8c.
CORDAGE, de-We quote retail sales of Manili Cordage from the manufactory at 13c; sales of oiled and arred Cordage at 10c per lb. Sales of Baling Hemp I wine at 11a12ic from stores; sacking Twine we quot

it 25a30c.
CORNMEAL—We quote by the bushel at 46a46c; the mills for kiln-dried \$1 25 per bbl. COAL AND WOOD-The market is tolerably we applied with Pittaburgh Coal. Retail sales we quote 9a10c. Sales of good Wood from wayon at prices

ranging from \$1 50 to \$3 per load. PLOUR AND GRAIN.-The Plour market remain anchanged with the demand being confined to the wants of consumers. The receipts of Grain are very limited. The receipts of Floor this week amount to 1,009 bbls. Robert Atherton, Esq., merchant of San Fran-sco, arrived in this city yesterday. Mr. Ather-at \$1 10; retail saics at \$4 25a\$4 50. The mills are paying 75a77c for Wheat, Sales of Corn at 25a27c. Sales of outs at 20a25c in sacks.

FISH.-The stocks of Mackerelane very heavy for this market. We hear of sales of No. 3 at \$1 75; No. 2 at The scrofulous patient, covered with ulcers, fouther zatlan occupied 10 days, the vessel touching at said No. 1 at \$10 per bol, which are the railing to himself and his affendants, has been made whole only one port. From Mazatlan to Mexico the racts. Retail sales to the country of No. 2 at \$505 25 Hundreds of persons, who had ground hopelously for GROCERIES,-During the week there has been an setive inquiry for these articles, and saics have been good. The receipts this week amount to 146 hhds, 49 Molasses. During the week we noticed sales of 300 bags Rio Coffee in jots at 61, 62 and 63c. We quote retail sales at itianizac; Laguira at 727ac. Good Sugara are quite firm. Sales Thursday last of 140 hhds at 41a1fc; sales Friday of 45 hhds at 4 saige; sales Saturday of 56 hhds at tintic; sales since of 115 bhds in lots at that? cents .-One or two light's ales of choice Sugar were made at Sc. We quote by the bbl at 4fasc. We quote Loaf, Clarified and Refined Sugars a 7jaioc for the different numbers and qualities. Havana Sugar in boxes ning has nothing that is agreeable, except the we quote at 6274c. Plantation Molasses we quote at 25a26c. We quote sales of 375 barrets, in lots, at quotations. Sugarheuse Molasses we quote at 28a42c, according to quality. Cheese is in fair demand. We quote sales in lots at 6 a7c. Receipts this week 68 boxes.

has continued quite dull consequent upon a depression in all the leading sea ports. We learn by private des patches that Pork in New Orleans had declined to \$10 for mess. The stocks throughout the West are ample, but we think the demand during the coming season will mand a large supply, which will undoubtedly consume bbls Mess Pork at \$10a10 25, and 180 bbls also at \$10a10

AGENTS FOR THE EXAMINER.

Rev. WM. GUNN, Christianburg, Ky. MILTON STEVENSON, Georgetown, Ky.

be kept at it shove a month at a time, when they leave for San Francisco to spend their earnings in BROWN & WILLIAMSON, Commercial Buildings, Superior st., Cleveland, Ohio.

WHITE & POTTER, 15 State street, Boston. ELIAS SMITH, 142 Nassau street, New York.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

ROBINSON'S new Course of Mathematics; Nocl & Chapsal's French Grammar; First Book in Spanish; Progressive German Reader; Reid's English Dictionary; losophy; Olmstead's Astronomy; Misa Swift's Natural Philosophy; Mitchell's Geography of the Heavens; Mitchell's Geography of R. M. Smith's New Geography.
J. V. COWLING.

STANDARD ILLUSTRATED WORKS ARABIAN NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS. NEW translation, arranged for Family Reading with Explanatory Notes, by E. W. LANK, Esq. 1 J. V. COWLING.

HARPER'S ILLUMINATED BIBLE. UPERBLY embellished with 1600 illustrations, ex-quisitely engraved by Adams, after designs by Chap-ian. Magnificently bound in Morocco, super extra gitt.
"A more fitting gift from parent to child—a more appropriate souvenir from friend to friend-cannot be agined."-Columbian, "An edition of the Bible equal to this, in every partice

Pictorial Mistory of England BEING a History of the People as well as the King dom, to the Reign of Gronge III. Profusely illus

trated with 1900 engravings. 4 vols. royal Svo, half Calf "One of the most entertaining works in the language There is no single work on English history more value bie,"—New York News. Harper's Illustrated Shakspeare.

WITH NOTES BY HON. G. C. VERPLANCE. CAMBELLISHED with over 1400 engravings, after de peare ever published. With the editions of Payne, Col-er, Singer and Knight, to select from, and the entire realth of art which England has recently lavished on the illustrations of her great poet at the command of the en graver, it could not have well been otherwise."—Signd

A further supply just received by
J. V. COWLING,
426 Main street.

THE subscribers are now engaged in the manufacture of Giazed Wadding, black and white, for the use of tailors and clothiers. It is of the very best quality, of any thickness required, well glazed, and sold lower, than the Bantern article. We are now making it in sufficient quantities to supply the whole demand west of the Alleghantes. Orders from dry goods jobbers, ciothiers, &c., RUSSELL & STEARNS.

TELEGRAPH BUILDINGS. JOHN P. BAST. NANUPACTUREE AND IMPORTER OF SNUFF, CIGARS, SMOKING AND

CHEWING TOBACCO. No. 75, Third street, between Jefferson and Market, LOUISVILLE, Ky. C. H. BARKLEY.

Lexington, Ky. Will attend promptly to any business entrusted him-will act as Agent for the collection of monund closing accounts, &c., &c. Charges moderate. April 1, 1848 tf

COLLECTOR AND GENERAL AGENT,

HART, MONTGOMERY & CO., ISAAC PUGH & Co., No. 118, Chesnut Street-PHILADBLPHIA Manufacturers and Importers of Paper Hangings.

Have always for sale a large stock of PAPERS, of every variety manufactured, which they will sell wholesale and retail at the lowest rates. Sept. 90s, 1848.—tf. NEW STEAM PURNITURE PACTORY. CORNER OF MAIN AND FOURTEENTH STS.

LOUISVILLE, KY. WE are prepared to manufacture every thing in o-line, on terms as avorable as any other establis mentin the West. The patronage of the public is soli WANTED .- Cherry, Walnut, Sycamore, Gum and Pop J. M. & A. J. LINCOLN.

WOODEUPP & McBRIDE, PLANE MANUFACTURERS. And Debiers in ARDWARE AND CUTLURY.



IN QUART BOTTLES FOR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD OR HABIT OF THE SYSTEM, VIZ

Scrofula, or King's Evil, Rheumatism, nate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples, or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sure Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Hout, En-largement and Pain of the Bones and Joints. Stubborn Ulcera, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica, or Lumbago: and Diseases arising from inju-dicious use of Mercury, Actitics or Drapsy, Ex-posure or imprudence in life; also, Chronic Constitutional Disorders, &c.

THIS Medicine has acquired a very extended and esentirely on its own merits, which its superior efficacy has alone sustained. The unfortunate victim of heraditary bsease, with swollen glands, contracted sinear, and ones half carious, has been restored to health and vigor. Hundreds of persons, who had grouned hopelessly for years under cutaneous and glandular disorders, chronic heumatism, and many other complaints springing from a decangement of the secretive organs and the circulabbland 20 boxes Sugar; 266 bags Coffee; and 110 bbis tion, have been raised as it were from the rack of dis ease, and now, with regenerated constitutions, shally ten tify to the efficacy of this inestimable preparation. The testimony of those who have been cured by its one, with and were it desirable, a mass of the most overwhelming estimony could be brought forward, proving most conclusively its inestimable value. The afflicted, and those benefits which it alone can bestow.

> TRUTH IS STRANGER THAN FICTION The attention of the reader is called to the following nishing core, effected by the use of Sanda' Saraana

been afflicted for the last five years with Scromis, and all the remedies I used had no effect in arresting the pro-gress of the Complaint; on the Contrary, she caustantly grew worse; and after expending between seventy and lar remedies with physicians, besides using other popular remedies without success, till the disease had eater away the cartilage of her nose, made its appearance or various parts of her body, and had finally commenced it

ravages in the roof of her mouth.

In this dreadful situation, with the prospect of staring her in the face, I stated her case to Dr. Disc prise and that of my neighbors, to whom her case was known, after using four and a half bottles she was resist-ed to perfect health, and that in the space of three weeks, and was able to work in two weeks from the time she onimenced taking it.

In witness of the truth of this statement, I have here into affixed my name, this 19th day of Sept., 1847.

JOSEPH McCOTTER, J. P.

ELCER CURED OF SEVEN YEARS STANDING. This cure was effected in July, 1844; there have been no symptoms of a return, and her health still continues good, July, 1848.

NEW YORK, July 25, 1814. Messrs. Saxps .- Gentlemen-I consider it but an act stinate Cancenous Uncar on my breast.

I was attended eighteen months by a regular and skilling physician, assisted by the advice and counsel of one of physicial, assisted by the advice and counsel is one of our most able and experienced surgeous, without the least benefit whatever. All the various methods of treating cancer were resorted to; for five weeks in succession my breast was burned with caustic three timess a day, and for six it was duly syringed with a weak solution of nitricacid, and the cavity or internal ulcer was so large that it held over an ounce of the solution. The doctor probed

would be fatal. I was advised to have the breast has open and the bones examined, but finding no relief from what had been done, and feeling I was rapidly ceiting worse, I almost despaired of recovery, and considered my case nearly hopeless.

Seeing various restimonials and certificates of cure by the use of Sands' Sarsaparilla, in cases similar to my own, I concluded to try a few bottles, several of which were used, but, from the long, deep seaded character of my disease, produced no very decided change. Considering this as the only probable cure for my case, I persevered until the disease was entirely cured. It is now over elecuntil the disease was entirely cured. It is now muself well, and the cure entirely effected by Santa San Saranti. La, as I took no other medicine of any kind dur rapanti. La, or I too no other medicine of any kind d ing the time I was using it, nor have I taken any stract. Please excuse this long defeared acknowledgme

which I think it my duty to make Your valuable Saraparilla cured me, with the biessess of Divine Providence, when nothing else could; and I set myself under lasting obligations to you. I can say many things I cannot write, and I do most respectfully invite lades afflicted as I have been, to call upon me, and I will satisfy them fully of the SANDS' CELEBRATED SARSAPARILLA.

This excellent compound, which is creating such a and gether with many other complaints.

It has so long been remarked that the age is one of 'nos

we jeopardise our reputation for incredulity and consistency; but in this instance we heatlate not to parard the remark which we have made above. Harrison Review. SORE THROAT. The following is an extract from a letter received from drs. Bevan, who had been afflicted several years with scrofulous Unicers, Dyspepsia, &c., and recently an al-

ction of the throat and chest -BAILEVESURO, Va., Dec. 13, 1865. Mesars. A. B. & D. Sands:—Before I commenced using your Sarsaparilla, my sufferings were almost past expression; my throat was completely ulcerated, I had a dreadful cough, and there were frequently weeks together that I could not speak above a whisper; and besides, and my throat is now well; I am free from cough and tightness of the chest as ever I was, and can hear quite distinctly. My throat has been well about three months, the cure of which has been effected entirely by the use of

Your friend, SANDS' SARSAPARILLA. SCARLET FEVER DISARMED OF ITS TERRORS This dangerous and alarming affection, which has swept

most despairing of ever stopping the discharge, de trial of SANDS' SARSA PARILLA, which eff made trial of Saraha ed a complete cure, the child having taken only one bot tie. For the benefit of those suffering from the handle effects of this horrible disease, Mr. Patrick will be please.

WOBURN, Mass., March 30th, 1840. Mesars. Sanne: Gentlemen—From what I have experienced, and from the information I have recently received from a member of persons of high respectability, who have used your Sarsaparilla, I have not the least doubt but that it is a most valuable medicine, and that the numerous certificates you have received of in efficacy are fully metained by expensions, and although its reportaion and utility are very extensive, and stand in n of my humble efforts to increase them, I want all w

illa, is from the Rev. Luther Wright, aged 76 years,

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists and Chamista, 100 Fulton st., corner of William, New York, Sold also by J. B. Wilder & Co., Louisville; G. W. Norton, Lexington; Geo. Gilman, Paris; Seaton & Sharpe, Mayaville; E. B. Himman, Cincinnali; D. Craighead, Indianapolis, Ia.; and by druggista generally throughout the United States and the Canadas. Price \$1 per Bottle; six Bottles for \$5.

December 16, 1845—19 cow

LOUISVILLE MUSIC AND BOOKSTORE. THE SUBSCRIBERS, having formed a partnership on the 1st day of October last, with Mr. W. C. Parana, have removed their establishment from their that of W. C. Peters & Co., next door to the pane of Louisville, where they will carry on a general business in the saie of PIANOS, MUSIC BOOKS and STATIONERY. They have in store a large assortment of Piano Portes, of the different styles and prices, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Books, plain and fancy Stationery, Musical Instruments, of every description, and the most complete stock of Sheet Music in the Western country, all of which is offered on favorable terms.

perms.

(IF Orders from dealers, teachers, schools, dec., respectfully solicited.

PETERS, WEBB & CO., jan 6—17

Main Street, next door to Sank of Louisville.

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